

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

SUBJECT Scientists and Scientific Departments at the University of Belgrade

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. The University of Belgrade

A. The laboratory at the University of Belgrade had been severely damaged during WWII by US bombs. Its efficiency was impaired approximately 80%. During the winter of 1944 [] number of Yugoslavian scientists [] began inspections at the University, attempting to [] save from the rubble. The results [] pointed up the extent of damage which, [] was very great, particularly the laboratory and its equipment. Reconstruction and repair which began at the University in early 1946 was completed by the end of the same year; however, facilities for the laboratory were not available. [] primary source of supply for "lab" equipment had been Germany. Students were admitted to technical classes during the fall semester of 1946 but due to lack of the aforementioned facilities, no extensive research was possible. Lab students confined their efforts to routine analysis. Even [] in April 1947, the University had not received adequate laboratory equipment; thus research was greatly curtailed. [] some equipment had been received through UNRRA, but not a sufficient amount. [] three chemistry laboratories at the University: one for the medical students, one for natural science, and one in the technical school. The laboratory in the technical school was the largest.

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C. Under a new University constitution drawn up in 1947, the technical faculty and disciplines were separated from the rest of the University and made an individual entity called the "High Technical School". [Visoka Tehnichka Skola]. The "High Technical School" has its own faculty. The former technical branches such as electrical engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, chemical, etc., have been made separate departments. Each of these departments now [1953] has a chairman or dean. The school of mining engineering has not been made a separate department and as late as 1949 remained a part of the Faculty of Technology.

A. In 1948 the head of the School of Technology was Dr. Alexander Leko.

B. [redacted] Dr. Nikola Pushin (of Russian origin) was head man for physical chemistry. Since [redacted] (1947) the Physical Chemistry Department was divided into two schools: pure physical chemistry and electro-chemistry. Pushin remained as Dean of the Physical Chemistry Department. Dr. Panta Tutundzich was made Dean of Electro-Chemistry.

C. Panta Tutundzhich, Dean of Electro-Chemistry, received his education in Germany.

D. The foremost electrical scientist in Yugoslavia is Pavle Miljanic.
Miljanic had an outstanding reputation in Europe.
His field of interest was concentrated towards theoretical electricity and the
inherent conceptions of electricity.
He stands six feet.

E. Pavle Miljanic had two top assistants [redacted] in 1947. One of these, Miodrag Ranojevich, was being considered as a successor to Miljanic. [redacted] He graduated from the University of Belgrade in 1929 with a degree in Electrical Engineering. Upon graduation he immediately accepted a position in the laboratory with Miljanic who made arrangements for Ranojevich to do postgraduate work in France, Germany and Switzerland.

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F. Dushan Gacic was also a top assistant to Pavle Miljanic. [REDACTED]

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G. Dr. George Dimitrijevič, Professor of Chemical Engineering, was chairman of that branch of science at the University of Belgrade as late as April 1947. He received his education in Germany. By the time WWII began, Professor Dimitrijevič was considered a genius in organic chemistry.

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3. Sometime after WWII a separate research and development center was created at the University of Belgrade. Panta Tutundzich headed this section when it was first organized. The research and development center was provided with space and a laboratory at the Hygiene Zavod. [REDACTED] the chief project assigned to this center in 1947 was research in pharmaceuticals.

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